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A Systematic Study of the Japanese Lithosiinae (Arctiidae) (1)

By MASAO OKANO[1)]

In preparing this paper, I wish to express my hearty thanks to Professor T. UCHIDA and Professor C. WATANABE of the Hokkaido University, for giving me the convenience to examine the type specimens of moths described by Professor S. MATSUMURA. I am also indebted to Messrs. N. ANAZE, Y. ASAGIRI, F. DANIEL, H. INOUE, H. OKAGAKI and H. RYSZKA for their kindness rendered in various ways.

Unless otherwise stated, all the specimens mentioned in this paper are preserved in my collection.

Eilema montana OKANO **comb. nov.**

Eilema griseola montana OKANO, Annual Rep. Gakugei Faculty Iwate Univ., 7 (2) : 62-63, 1954.

I considered *montana* as a mountain race of *E. griseola* HÜBNER in North Honshu. This moth, however, occurs together with *aegrota* BUTLER (=*adaucta* BUTLER), the Japanese subspecies of *griseola*, and there is no doubt that this is specifically distinct from *griseola*.

The wings vary in ground colour from light greyish brown to dark grey, and forewing is always deeper than hindwing.

The male genitalia are very similar to those of the European and Japanese subspecies of *griseola*, but are readily separable from them by the wider transtilla, more sharply pointed ventral angle of sacculus of left valva and more easily by much shorter aedoeagus and its large apical process.

Specimens examined. Hokkaido : Kamikawa Station, Ishikari, 24. vii. 1957, 1♂ ; Kawayu-onsen, Kushiro, 26. vii. 1957, 4♀♀, M. OKANO leg. Unrecorded from Hokkaido. North Honshu : Goshogake-onsen (ca. 1000 m.), Akita Pref., 30. vii. 1949, 1♂ 4♀♀ (holo-, allo- and paratypes) (1♀ in coll. H. INOUE) ; 2. viii. 1950, 1♀ (paratype) (in coll. F. DANIEL) ; Tôshichi-onsen (ca. 1400 m.), Iwate Pref., 1. viii. 1950, 1♀ (paratype) ; Matsuo-kôzan (ca. 900 m.), Iwate Pref., 1952, 1♂ (paratype) ; Foot of Mt. Hayachine (ca. 900 m.), Kawai-mura, Shimohei-gun, Iwate Pref., 7. viii. 1956, 1♀ ; 5-7. vii. 1957, 4♂♂ ; 26-27. vii. 1957, 1♂3♀♀, M. OKANO leg.

Eilema gina OKANO

Eilema gina OKANO, Annual Rep. Gakugei Faculty Iwate Univ., 7 (2) : 62, f. 1, ♂, f. 2, nervuration, f. 3, ♂ genitalia, 1954.

This moth has the smallest size in the Japanese *Eilema*, nearly straight costa of forewing, fuscous grey forewing and slightly paler hindwing.

The male genitalia reveal a rather similar appearance to those of *griseola* and *montana*. The aedoeagus is provided with a cornutus and a set of numerous minute setae.

The female still remains unknown.

Specimens examined. North Honshu : Jôbôji, Ninohe-gun, Iwate Pref., 16. viii. 1949, 1♂ ; Ueda, Morioka, Iwate Pref., 27. vii. 1953, 1♂ (holotype) ; 7. viii. 1953, 1♂ (paratype) ; 4. ix. 1956, 1♂, M. OKANO leg. Akebono-mura, Kazuno-gun, Akita Pref., 8. viii. 1957, 1♂, Y. ASAGIRI leg.

Eilema japonica japonica LEECH

Lithosia japonica LEECH, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1888 : 600, pl. 30, f. 12, 1889.

Ilema japonica HAMPSON, Cat. Lep. Phal. Brit. Mus., 2 : 168, 1900.

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The specimens mentioned below fairly agree with the descriptions of *E. japonica* given by LEECH and HAMPSON. It is characterized by the moderate size, fuscous grey forewing, its yellow costal streak narrowing towards apex, somewhat paler hind wing, etc.

The male genitalia are similar in general structure to those[2)] of *E. coreana* LEECH, but the valva is decidedly shorter, its ventral margin is less roundish at the apical half, the juxta is very long as in *griseola* and *montana*, and the aedoeagus is provided with a small apical process and two to five cornuti.

Specimens examined. North Honshu : Yanagawa, Morioka, Iwate Pref., 17-28. vi. 1956, 2♂♂ 2♀♀, M. OKANO leg. ; Takao-san, Tokyo, 2. vii. 1949, 1♂, H. INOUE leg. ; Wakayama Pref., 4-10. vi. 1953, 2♂♂ 2♀♀, N. ANAZE leg.

Eilema japonica ainonis MATSUMURA **comb. nov.**

Lithosia ainonis MATSUMURA, Ins. Mats., 1 : 114, 1927.

MATSUMURA described this moth as a good species and added that "This belongs undoubted to the group of *L. japonica* LEECH, but the colour of the primaries being much paler and of a quite smaller size."

A closer examination, however, revealed that *ainonis* is not a good species, but a representative of *japonica* occuring in Hokkaido.

This subspecies is distinguished from the nominate subspecies in the following characters : The yellow costal streak of forewing above is slightly wider. The yellowish marginal area of forewing below is more broadened inwards. The ground colour of hindwing below is pale yellowish, slightly tinged with greyish.

Specimens examined. Hokkaido : Sapporo, 13. vii. 1908, 1♀ (type), S. MATSUMURA leg. (in coll. Hokkaido Univ.) ; Usubetsu, Ishikari 8-9, viii. 1931, 1♀, S. KUWAYAMA leg. (in coll. Hokkaido Univ.) ; Sôunkyô, Ishikari, 22. vii. 1957, 1♂ ; Furano, Ishikari, 1. viii. 1957, 1♂ 5♀♀, M. OKANO leg.

Judging from the statement and figures, the species regarded as *japonica* by DANIEL[3)] is clearly different from my *japonica*.

Male Genitalia

Fig. 1. : *Eilema montana* OKANO (N. Honshu).
Fig. 1a. : Aedoeagus.
Fig. 2. : *Eilema griseola aegrota* BUTLER (N. Honshu).
Fig. 2a. : Aedoeagus.
Fig. 3. : Aedoeagus of *Eilema griseola griseola* HÜBNER (Austria).
Fig. 4. : Aedoeagus of *Eilema gina* OKANO (N. Honshu).
Fig. 5. : *Eilema japonica japonica* LEECH (N. Honshu).
Fig. 5a. : Aedoeagus.

2) OKANO, Tyô to Ga (Trans. Lep. Soc. Jap.), **8** (2) : 16, f. 4, 1957.

3) DANIEL, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., **5** : 101-102, f. 57, ♂ genitalia, pl. 3, f. 64, ♂, 1954.

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摘 要

Eilema montana OKANO ミヤマキベリホソバ（新称）

はじめ *E. griseola* HÜBNER の亜種として岩手県の山地から記載されたが，その後の調査で，*griseola* の日本産亜種 *aegrota* BUTLER（=*adaucta* BUTLER）キベリホソバと混棲していることが明らかにされ，両者間の形態的差異もはっきりしたので別種とした．翅の地色は淡灰褐色乃至暗灰色で，前翅は常に後翅よりも濃色である．周知のように *griseola*, 特に *aegrota* の後翅は黄色を呈するのが普通である．雄交尾器は欧洲及び日本産 *griseola* のそれに近いが，aedoeagus は短かく，その先端の突起は大きい．更に transtilla や左側 valva にも一定の差異がある．北海道にも産する．

Eilema gina OKANO ヒメキマエホソバ

日本産本属中の最小形種，翅の地色は暗褐灰色で，後翅は常に前翅よりやゝ淡色である．本種は，雄交尾器の形態から，*griseola* や *montana* に近いものと思われる．原産地は岩手県で，他に秋田県でも採れた．雌は未知．

Eilema japonica LEECH キマエホソバ

subsp. *japonica* LEECH 本州産亜種

subsp. *ainonis* MATSUMURA 北海道産亜種（アイノホソバ）

中形種で，翅の地色は前種同様，前翅前縁の黄色条は細い．雄交尾器の概形は *E. coreana* LEECH キマエホソバモドキのそれに似るが，juxta は *griseola* や *montana* に於ける如く著しく長い．

アイノホソバははじめ *japonica* に近縁の独立種として記載されたが，雄交尾器は同様，外見的の差異も小さいのでその亜種とした．本州産亜種と比較すれば，前翅前縁の黄色条はわずかに巾広く，裏面外縁部の淡黄色はやゝ広く内方に拡がる．後翅裏面の地色は淡黄色で，わずかに灰色を帯びる．

ウラキンシジミの学名改訂について

村 山 修 一[1)]

Revision of the scientific name *Coreana ibara* BUTLER (Lyc.) by T.G. HOWARTH

By SHU-ICHI MURAYAMA

1957年春のこと，大英博物館の HOWARTH 氏から次のような手紙がきた．ウラキンシジミは日本では *ibara* BUTLER が用いられているが，この名は1881年11月に BUTLER が Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 852 に発表したもので，同じ年の1月に彼はまた別に *stygiana* BUTLER という種を Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 5, vii, 35 に発表した．この2つの種類を江崎博士は Zephyrus, 5：198〜201 (1934) において比較研究された結果，同種と認められ，且 *stygiana* を *ibara* のシノニムとして取扱われた．しかし上記のように *stygiana* の方が *ibara* より早く記載されたことは明かであり，この方を生かすべき筈なのに江崎博士はなぜその逆の処置をとられたのか，*stygiana* が何か当時 *Thecla* のホモニムであったのかと思って調べたが，それも心当りがない．大体以上のような問合せであった．如何にもその通りなので，早速江崎博士になぜ *ibara* を生かされたのか，理由をお伺いしてみたところ，なるほど私の考えちがいであった，どうか今の学名の改訂をあなたの方で発表してほしいとの御返事を頂いた．私は先生が日本の蝶の学名で他にも色々訂正されねばならぬものもあるでしようから，その折一緒にして頂いてはと，また折かえし先生に申上げたままで今日に至った．このたび，はからずも先生の御長逝に接し，最早その望みもなくなったので，矢張り始めの先生のおすゝめに従い，こゝに今迄の経緯をのべて，HOWARTH 氏の御研究を改めて御紹介し，今後ウラキンシジミの学名に *stygiana* BUTLER 1881 (Jan.) が用いらるべきことを同好者にお伝えしたい．

Coreana stygiana (BUTLER) 1881
= *C. ibara* (BUTLER) 1881, **syn. nov.**
(by T. G. HOWARTH)

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